



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1910

BOTANICAL GARDENS¹

CONTENTS

<i>The American Association for the Advancement of Science:—</i>	
<i>Botanical Gardens: I.</i>	
<i>Relations of Botanical Gardens to the Public: DR. N. L. BRITTON</i>	641
<i>The Place of Botanical Gardens in Collegiate Instruction: PROFESSOR W. F. GANONG</i>	644
<i>A University Botanical Garden: PROFESSOR DUNCAN S. JOHNSON</i>	648
<i>The Relation of Applied Science to Education: PROFESSOR CYRIL G. HOPKINS</i>	655
<i>Attendance of Students at Foreign Universities: PROFESSOR GUIDO H. MARX</i>	659
<i>Elections to the American Philosophical Society</i>	659
<i>The George Washington Memorial Building..</i>	661
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	662
<i>University and Educational News</i>	665
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:—</i>	
<i>The Planet Mars: PROFESSOR C. D. PER- RINE. Kircher and the Germ Theory of Disease: DR. WM. A. RILEY. Kahlenberg's Chemistry: PROFESSOR JAS. LEWIS HOWE..</i>	665
<i>Scientific Books:—</i>	
<i>Magnetic Work of the British Antarctic Expedition: DR. L. A. BAUER. De Mar- tonne's Geographie physique: DR. A. E. ORTMANN. Eyferth's Einfachste Lebens- formen des Tiers- und Pflanzenreiches: PROFESSOR CHARLES A. KOFOID. Rowe on Habit Formation and the Science of Edu- cation: PROFESSOR EDGAR JAMES SWIFT ..</i>	668
<i>Notes on the Teaching of Zoology and Plans for its Improvement: DR. W. J. BAUM- GARTNER</i>	673
<i>Special Articles:—</i>	
<i>An Expression for the Bending Moment at any Support of a Continuous Girder for any Number of Equal Spans: ARTHUR R. CRATHORNE</i>	675
<i>Societies and Academies:—</i>	
<i>The Botanical Society of Washington: W. W. STOCKBERGER. The Anthropological Society of Washington: I. M. CASANOWICZ. The Biological Society of Washington: D. E. LANTZ. The Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine: DR. EUGENE L. OPIE. Rhode Island Section of the Amer- ican Chemical Society: ALBERT W. CLAF- FLIN</i>	676

RELATIONS OF BOTANICAL GARDENS TO THE PUBLIC

BOTANICAL gardens are important factors in public education, and are, at the same time, places for public recreation and enjoyment. They are highly specialized parks in which the plantations are formed and arranged primarily with regard to botanical facts and theories. Inasmuch as the great majority of their visitors have little time to spend, the information they carry away is more generally by impressions than by closer observation, although individual plants and groups of plants will often be remembered by casual visitors for long periods of time. Botanical gardens are, therefore, in effect museums of living plants, and the plants, treated as museum objects, suitably labeled, are installed to illustrate not only the objects themselves, but their relation to other objects. This museum feature is then a direct and immediate function in imparting information to the public.

The grouping of plants in botanical gardens is susceptible of widely different treatments, depending upon the character and the area of land available, the expense involved, and the facts and theories selected for illustration; also in the temperate zones, at least, upon the amount of greenhouse space available; also on the relative importance given to landscape considerations and upon the areas retained as natural forest, thicket or meadow. Facts and theories

¹ A symposium given before Section G, American Association for the Advancement of Science, at the Boston meeting, Tuesday, December 28, 1909.